ginal cell, rounded instead of angled at its upper apical corner and the second abdominal segment more closely and evidently punctured."

**Panurginus armaticeps** Cockerell.

This species is unknown to me in the male sex.

Explanation of Plate 12.

Fig. 1.—*Panurginus atramontensis* Crawford: a, 6th sternite; b, 7th sternite; c, 8th sternite.

Fig. 2.—*Panurginus potentillae* Crawford: a, 6th sternite; b, 7th sternite; c, 8th sternite.

Fig. 3.—*Panurginus bakeri* Crawford: a, 6th sternite; b, 7th sternite; c, 8th sternite.

Fig. 4.—*Panurginus morrisoni* Crawford: a, 6th sternite; b, 7th sternite; c, 8th sternite.

Fig. 5.—*Panurginus clypeatus* (Cresson): a, 6th sternite; b, 7th sternite; c, 8th sternite.

Explanation of Plate 13.

Fig. 6.—*Panurginus occidentalis* (Crawford): a, 6th sternite; b, 7th sternite; c, 8th sternite.

Fig. 7.—*Panurginus nigrellus* Crawford: a, 6th sternite; b, 7th sternite; c, 8th sternite.

Fig. 8.—*Panurginus polytricha* Cockerell: a, 6th sternite; b, 7th sternite; c, 8th sternite.

Fig. 9.—*Panurginus atriceps* (Cresson): a, 6th sternite; b, 7th sternite; c, 8th sternite.

Fig. 10.—*Panurginus beardsleyi* (Cockerell): a, 6th sternite; b, 7th sternite; c, 8th sternite.

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## NEW CACTUS BEETLES.

By W. S. Fisher, *U. S. Bureau of Entomology.*

The beetles described below were obtained in connection with the prickly-pear insect investigations that are being conducted by the Commonwealth of Australia at Uvalde, Texas, and were sent for identifications by Leith F. Hitchcock. Mr. Hitchcock is anxious to have names for these species to use in papers dealing with cactus insects.

**Moneilema (Moneilema) nigriventris,** n. sp.

Form elongate, moderately convex, only slightly ventricose, and the surface subopaque, black, except the elytra which have a feeble reddish tinge, and each elytron ornamented with an obsolete vitta of very short, white hairs extending from the middle to the apex.

Head slightly depressed between the antennal tubercles, sparsely, minutely punctate, with a few coarser punctures toward the sides, and sparsely clothed with very short, inconspicuous pubescence; clypeal suture impressed, but abbreviated at the sides; antennae about three-fourths as long as the body, rather robust, and gradually tapering to the apex; first joint long, robust, acute externally at apex, and the surface with a few widely separated punctures; fourth joint broadly annulated with whitish pubescence at base, and joints three to five with more or less whitish pubescence on the under side.

Pronotum about one-fourth wider than long, the sides nearly parallel and very unevenly arcuate, and without trace of visible tubercle or spine; sparsely, irregularly punctate over entire surface, and the punctures becoming coarser and denser toward the sides.

Elytra nearly two times as long as wide, regularly oblong-oval, widest near middle, strongly convex, and the flanks rounded and not very abruptly deflexed; sides very broadly rounded at humeral angles, and broadly, transversely sinuate at the tips; surface with feeble, broad, wavy, longitudinal lines (more distinct in female), coarsely, irregularly punctate on basal half, the punctures becoming obsolete on apical half, and somewhat scabrous on the deflexed area near base.

Abdomen feebly convex, smooth, and nearly impunctate; last ventral segment entirely black, broadly, arcuately emarginate at the apex in the male, and broadly rounded in the female; last dorsal segment uniformly black. Legs smooth and not distinctly punctate, and the femora of the female much less inflated than in the male; both sexes with the first three joints of anterior tarsi spongy pubescent beneath; first joint of posterior tarsi not spongy pubescent beneath, the second and third densely so throughout though divided by a very fine line.

Length, male 15 mm., female 20 mm.; width, male 6.5 mm., female 8 mm.

*Type locality.*—Texas Panhandle (between Dumas and Stratford).

*Type and allotype.*—Cat. No. 29363, United States National Museum.

Described from two specimens, male type and female allotype collected at the type locality during June, 1926, by Leith F. Hitchcock.

This species is closely allied to *appressa* Leconte, but can be at once distinguished from that species by the entirely black fifth dorsal and ventral abdominal segments, which are more or less red in *appressa*. The labrum is also black in *nigriventris* and not red as in *appressa*.

**Moneilema (Collapteryx) mexicanum**, n. sp.

Form small, elongate, moderately convex, only slightly ventricose, and the surface glabrous, feebly shining, and uniformly black.

Head rather deeply but obtusely depressed between the antennal tubercles, rather densely, minutely punctate, and with a few vague, coarse punctures in-

termixed; clypeal suture feebly impressed; antennae about two-thirds as long as the body, moderately robust, and gradually tapering to the apex; first joint long, robust, not at all armed, truncate and widest at apex, and densely, minutely punctate; fourth joint feebly, broadly annulated with whitish pubescence at base.

Pronotum only slightly wider than long, the sides nearly parallel, and armed with a short, obtuse tubercle just behind the middle; surface smooth, impunctate, except for a few deep punctures in front of the scutellum.

Elytra nearly one and three-fourths times as long as wide, oblong-oval, widest near middle, strongly convex, and the flanks rounded and not very abruptly deflexed; sides obtusely rounded at humeral angles, and very broadly rounded at the tips; surface obsoletely wavy, coarsely, irregularly punctate except on sutural region posteriorly, and the punctures deeply impressed and widely separated.

Abdomen feebly convex, nearly impunctate, and clothed with a few short, inconspicuous hairs; last segment entirely black, and broadly, arcuately emarginate at the apex. Legs robust, gradually expanded toward the apex, and the surface with a few coarse, vague punctures; first three joints of anterior tarsi spongy pubescent beneath; first joint of posterior tarsi spongy pubescent at the sides, the second and third spongy pubescent throughout.

Length, 13 mm.; width, 5 mm.

*Type locality*.—Pachuca, Mexico.

*Type and paratype*.—Cat. No. 29365, United States National Museum.

Described from two males (one type) collected at the type locality during May, 1926.

This species is closely allied to *crassa* Leconte, but it is smaller, more slender, and the pronotum has only a few punctures in front of the scutellum.

**Moneilema (Collapteryx) punctipennis**, n. sp.

Form short and robust, moderately convex, strongly ventricose, and the surface glabrous, moderately shining, and uniformly black.

Head rather deeply but obtusely depressed between the antennal tubercles, rather densely, minutely punctate, with a few deep, coarse punctures intermixed, especially toward the sides, and clothed with a few short, inconspicuous hairs; clypeal suture deeply impressed, and with a few coarse punctures from which arises a long, stiff, black hair; antennae about two-thirds as long as the body, robust, and strongly tapering to the apex; first joint long, robust, cylindrical, gradually expanded to the apex, which is unarmed, and finely, minutely punctate, with a few shallow, coarse punctures intermixed; joints not distinctly annulated with whitish pubescence.

Pronotum about one-fourth wider than long, the sides nearly parallel, unevenly arcuate, and armed with a distinct short, obtuse tubercle just behind the middle; surface smooth, densely minutely punctate, with a row of deep, coarse punctures along base, and a few widely scattered, coarse, shallow punctures over the surface.

Elytra about one and one-half times as long as wide, oblong, strongly convex, strongly deflexed behind the middle, the flanks abruptly deflexed and vertical; sides nearly rectangular at humeral angles, vaguely, arcuately expanded to near middle, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are conjointly, broadly rounded; surface densely, very coarsely punctate except for a small area near the apex, the punctures deep and more or less confluent toward the sides.

Abdomen rather strongly convex, obsoletely punctate, and clothed with a few short, inconspicuous hairs; last segment entirely black, and feebly, broadly, arcuately emarginate at the apex. Legs robust, rather strongly expanded toward the apex, and the surface with a few coarse, vague punctures; coxae ornamented with a distinct spot of densely placed, yellowish white pubescence; first three joints of anterior tarsi spongy pubescent beneath; first joint of posterior tarsi spongy pubescent at the sides apically, the second and third densely so throughout though divided by a very fine line.

Length, 15 mm.; width 6 mm.

*Type locality.*—Tehuacan, Puebla, Mexico.

*Type and paratypes.*—Cat. No. 29364, United States National Museum.

Described from three males (one type) collected at the type locality, April 29, 1926, by Leith F. Hitchcock. The specimens examined are quite variable in size, measuring from 12 to 17 millimeters in length, and 5 to 8 millimeters in width.

This species can be distinguished from all other described species of this genus by its having a nearly smooth pronotum and very coarsely, deeply punctured elytra.

**Cactophagus spinolae rubronigrum,** new variety.

This form is similar to the variety *validus* Leconte in all respects except color. The body above and beneath is of a distinct reddish black color, whereas in *validus* it is uniformly black.

Length, 20–22 mm.; width, 7.5–8.5 mm.

*Type locality.*—Tehuacan, Puebla, Mexico.

*Type and paratypes.*—Cat. No. 29366, United States National Museum. Two paratypes returned to Mr. Hitchcock.

Described from six examples (one type) collected at the type locality, April 29, 1926, by Leith F. Hitchcock. At first this form was considered merely as an immature specimen of *validus*, but recently Mr. Hitchcock submitted more material, and in a letter stated that 15 specimens were collected, and that all of the adults seen in that locality were reddish black. Since this seems to be a good color form, and so far as known, restricted to a certain region, it should at least have a new varietal name.